

taken by force, and put into an army, may be compelled to serve there, during the war, or for life. They may be put on any service, at home or abroad, for defence or for invasion, according to the will and pleasure of Government. This power does not grow out of any invasion of the country, or even out of a state of war. It belongs to Government at all times, in peace as well as in war, and is to be exercised under all circumstances, according to its mere discretion. This, Sir, is the amount of the principle contended for by the Secretary of War (James Monroe).

Is this, Sir, consistent with the character of a free Government? Is this civil liberty? Is this the real character of our Constitution? No, Sir, indeed it is not. The Constitution is libelled, foully libelled. The people of this country have not established for themselves such a fabric of despotism. They have not purchased at a vast expense of their own treasure and their own blood a Magna Carta to be slaves. Where is it written in the Constitution, in what article or section is it contained, that you may take children from their parents, and parents from their children, and compel them to fight the battles of any war, in which the folly or the wickedness of Government may engage it? Under what concealment has this power lain hidden, which now for the first time comes forth, with a tremendous and baleful aspect, to trample down and destroy the dearest rights of personal liberty? Sir, I almost disdain to go to quotations and references to prove that such an abominable doctrine has no foundation in the Constitution of the country. It is enough to know that that instrument was intended as the basis of a free Government, and that the power contended for is incompatible with any notion of personal liberty. An attempt to maintain this doctrine upon the provisions of the Constitution is an exercise of perverse ingenuity to extract slavery from the substance of a free Government. It is an attempt to show, by proof and argument, that we ourselves are subjects of despotism, and that we have a right to chains and bondage, firmly secured to us and our children, by the provisions of our Government.

The supporters of the measures before us act on the principle that it is their task to raise arbitrary powers, by construction, out of a plain written charter of National Liberty. It is their pleasing duty to free us of the delusion, which we have fondly cherished, that we are the subjects of a mild, free and limited Government, and to demonstrate by a regular chain of premises and conclusions, that Government possesses over us a power more tyrannical, more arbitrary, more dangerous, more allied to blood and murder, more full of every form of mischief, more productive of every sort and degree of misery, than has been exercised by any civilized Government in modern times.

But it is said, that it might happen that any army would not be raised by voluntary enlistment, in which case the power to raise armies would be granted in vain, unless they might be raised by compulsion. If this reasoning could prove any thing, it would equally show, that whenever the legitimate powers of the Constitution should be so badly administered as to cease to answer the great ends intended by them, such new powers may be assumed or usurped, as any existing administration may deem expedient. This is a result of his own reasoning, to which the Secretary does not profess to go. But it is a true result. For if it is to be assumed, that all powers were granted, which might by possibility become necessary, and that Government itself is the judge of this possible necessity, then the powers of Government are precisely what it chooses they should be.

The tyranny of Arbitrary Government consists as much in its means as in its end; and

it would be a ridiculous and absurd constitution which should be less cautious to guard against abuses in the one case than in the other. All the means and instruments which a free Government exercises, as well as the ends and objects which it pursues, are to partake of its own essential character, and to be conformed to its genuine spirit. A free Government with arbitrary means to administer it is a contradiction; a free Government without adequate provision for personal security is an absurdity; a free Government, with an, uncontrolled power of military conscription, is a solecism, at once the most ridiculous and abominable that ever entered into the head of man.

Into the paradise of domestic life you enter, not indeed by temptations and sorceries, but by open force and violence.

Nor is it, Sir, for the defense of his own house and home, that he who is the subject of military draft is to perform the task allotted to him. You will put him upon a service equally foreign to his interests and abhorrent to his feelings. With his aid you are to push your purposes of conquest. The battles which he is to fight are the battles of invasion; battles which he detests perhaps and abhors, less from the danger and the death that gather over them, and the blood with which they drench the plain, than from the principles in which they have their origin. If, Sir, in this strife he fall—if, while ready to obey every rightful command of Government, he is forced from home against right, not to contend for the defense of his country, but to prosecute a miserable and detestable project of invasion, and in that strife he fall, 'tis murder. It may stalk above the cognizance of human law, but in the sight of Heaven it is murder; and though millions of years may roll away, while his ashes and yours lie mingled together in the earth, the day will yet come, when his spirit and the spirits of his children must be met at the bar of omnipotent justice. May God, in his compassion, shield me from any participation in the enormity of this guilt.

A military force cannot be raised, in this manner, but by the means of a military force. If administration has found that it can not form an army without conscription, it will find, if it venture on these experiments, that it can not enforce conscription without an army. The Government was not constituted for such purposes. Framed in the spirit of liberty, and in the love of peace, it has no powers which render it able to enforce such laws. The attempt, if we rashly make it, will fail; and having already thrown away our peace, we may thereby throw away our Government.

I express these sentiments here, Sir, because I shall express them to my constituents. Both they and myself live under a Constitution which teaches us, that "the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind." With the same earnestness with which I now exhort you to forbear from these measures, I shall exhort them to exercise their unquestionable right of providing for the security of their own liberties.

NATIONAL MILITARY APPRECIATION MONTH

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 2002

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, a recent USO/NFL tour to U.S. Army bases throughout Germany

served as a fresh reminder of the invaluable service the men and women of the U.S. armed forces are providing to our nation. NFL Commissioner Paul Tagliabue, Pittsburgh Steelers running back Jerome Bettis and Tennessee Titans running back Eddie George met with U.S. troops to convey America's gratitude for all of the their service.

May is National Military Appreciation Month. This is a time when we recognize and honor our nation's 1.4 million highly-trained, active duty soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines. These brave Americans voluntarily put their lives on the line so you and I can live in peace and freedom.

We owe these heroes our active appreciation and support as they fight to preserve democracy.

We share the sentiments Commissioner Tagliabue conveyed to our armed forces: "So long as [our troops] are on the front lines, [we should] make sure [they] remain on the front page."

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert in the RECORD several news accounts of this important and noteworthy event.

[From USA Today, Apr. 26, 2002]

BETTIS SALUTES USA'S REAL HEROES

(By Jon Saraceno)

While wondering how Cleveland Browns fans will ease the pain now that cult hero Ben Gay is gone. . . .

Jerome Bettis is better known as the Bus, but this week he was into tanks and heavy artillery.

The Pittsburgh Steelers' rumbling running back accompanied NFL Commissioner Paul Tagliabue on Thursday to Germany, where they visited with U.S. forces on two military bases. Bettis flew in a black-hawk helicopter and spent time inside an M1-A1 Abrams tank. Tennessee's Eddie George will join them Friday as part of the league's Armed Forces Weekend, which includes an NFL Europe game.

"I want our servicemen to understand we care," Bettis said from overseas. "We appreciate what they're doing to guarantee our freedoms."

The trio will visit Landstuhl Regional Medical Center, where U.S. troops hurt in Afghanistan recuperate.

"It puts my job into perspective," Bettis said. "I guess I'm considered a hero of sorts, but I'm only a football player. The guys on the front lines are the real heroes. This is not some commercial you see where guys are jumping out of helicopters doing pretty stuff. This is real." . . .

[From the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Apr. 26, 2002]

AT LAST, THE BUS MEETS THE TANK

(By Ed Bouchette)

The Bus climbed inside a tank yesterday, and, along the way, Jerome Bettis confirmed that the patriots are mostly the good guys.

"It's incredible to see the troops and their daily living," Bettis said yesterday from Frankfurt, Germany, where he was part of a four-day USO/NFL tour of U.S. military bases.

Earlier, he rode in an Abrams M1A12, and, if only someone had made the connection earlier, Bettis might be known as The Tank today.

"I've been interested in that tank because my middle name is Abram," Bettis said. "Knowing about that tank and actually seeing it, getting into it and finding out that a tank can go 55 miles per hour with all the armor and everything . . ."

But what about its 40 time?
 "That's a great question," Bettis said. "I should have asked."

No one's asking Bettis about his own time in the 40 lately. He resumed running only last week for the first time since he gained 8 yards on 9 carries in the Steelers' 24-17 AFC championship loss to the New England Patriots at Heinz Field. Bettis missed the previous six games with a groin injury.

It has left some people questioning whether he can keep going as he enters his 10th NFL season after celebrating his 30th birthday. He was leading the NFL with 1,072 yards in the 11th game—and climbed to 12th on the all-time list with 10,876 yards—when he was hurt.

Let there be doubters, Bettis said from Germany.

"It'll be 10 years this year; I don't think I have to prove anything," Bettis said. "I just need to be 100 percent healthy, go out there and duplicate what I did last year. Everybody knows what I'm capable of. I'm not really worried about that at all."

"I'm used to that. Going into every season, the questions have always been about me, and I've always proved everybody wrong. I'm not really concerned about it. If people are concerned about me and my ability to go out there and play, they just need to check my track record. This is something I've been doing a long time."

Bettis has never failed to reach 1,000 yards in his six seasons with the Steelers and missed it only once in his three with the Rams. Until last season, he had missed only three games in his career. He is the NFL's second-leading rusher behind Emmitt Smith of Dallas, and he could reasonably become the NFL's ninth-leading rusher by the end of the season. He needs just 361 yards to surpass O.J. Simpson.

Bettis overcame a more serious groin injury at the end of the 1996 season and came back to have his career high in 1997 with 1,665 yards. But then, he was 25.

"Yeah, it's an injury that I've had to scrap and battle back from" Bettis said. "Fortunately for me, I've had the time to get healthy. And so, that's what I'm doing. There's no reason to rush back and jump back on the field for nothing. We don't play a game until September, so I don't plan to be doing that much crazy stuff until training camp."

Bettis was heading for another 350-carry season when he was hurt. He had 375 carries in 1997 and 355 in 2000, his two highest. Those days might be over. The Steelers would like to boost the number of times Amos Zereoue runs with the ball. Bettis welcomes it.

"That would be a great opportunity to increase this offense," Bettis said. "It's all about the team at this point. Hopefully, he will get opportunities. When I was in there [last year], he was getting more and more opportunities. I don't think anything's going to change."

"I encourage that, plus it helps me out. I don't have to take it 30, 35 times. The old man can't do that all the time anymore. That was the plan last year, and it was working. Unfortunately, I just didn't hold up my part of the deal."

Today, Bettis will join Titans halfback Eddie George and NFL Commissioner Paul Tagliabue on a visit to the Landstuhl Regional Medical Center, where many U.S. soldiers with more than groin injuries from the fighting in Afghanistan are recuperating.

Bettis anticipated the visit as much as he does running on Monday Night Football.

"I'm just looking forward to saying thank you. My goal was just to shake as many hands as I could, say as many thank yous as I could and kind of express the thoughts and minds of all the Americans back home that,

hey, we're with you guys, we're not abandoning you guys, we're living it with you"

"So many times, you never get the appreciation. I wanted to say thank you, we appreciate you for what you're doing for us."

[From the Stars and Stripes, Apr. 26, 2002]

NFL GOES LONG ON PROMISE TO DONATE GEAR TO MILITARY (By Kevin Dougherty)

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.—People often make promises, and a good number of them honor the pledges. But enough, more than enough, don't.

So when NFL commissioner Paul Tagliabue said during a visit last month to a U.S. Army base in Germany that he wanted "to do something for these people," folks smiled, nodded and didn't dwell on it for too long.

Roughly two weeks later, Gail Camillo, USO-Europe's regional director, got a call from the commissioner's office. The message: Huddle together and figure out how many pigskins and how much flag football equipment you think you need.

"This shows where their heart is, and that they appreciate us," Army Sgt. Major Edward Faust said Thursday, as Tagliabue worked his way to a podium for a ceremonial handoff of gridiron equipment.

Military communities throughout Germany scored big Thursday when the NFL donated 1,405 footballs to unit, youth services and DODDS football teams and programs. In addition to the footballs, the league donated 8,825 pairs of flags for flag football and 5,224 cones to mark boundaries or for use in drills.

The equipment is going to be distributed to Army and Air Force installations across Europe. The USO will pass the goods to unit level football teams, youth services leagues—flag as well as tackle—and to Department of Defense Dependents Schools.

In all, 664 teams will benefit from the gift. "Any donation like this really helps us out as far as the bottom line," said Air Force Col. Al Swain, the director of staff for U.S. Air Forces in Europe.

Tagliabue made the presentation at the Wiesbaden Army Airfield, the site of his March visit. He was joined by Pittsburgh Steelers running back Jerome Bettis. Tennessee Titans running back Eddie George is scheduled to catch up with the group Friday, which will conduct visits with troops in Kaiserslautern, Hanau, Landstuhl and Baumholder. Their tour includes a morning stop at the Landstuhl Regional Medical Center and a meeting with troops injured in Operation Enduring Freedom.

"So long as you are on the front lines," Tagliabue said, "we in the NFL will make sure you remain on the front page."

STUDENT CONGRESSIONAL TOWN MEETING

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 2002

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I recognize the outstanding work done by participants in my Student Congressional Town Meeting held this spring at the University of Vermont. These participants were part of a group of high school students from around Vermont who testified about the concerns they have as teenagers, and about what they would like to see government do regarding these concerns.

REGARDING NECESSITY OF AMTRAK

(By Joseph Ferris)

Thank you for allowing me to speak here.

In the winter of 1997, Congress withheld \$2.2 billion from Amtrak, that had already been promised. Eventually, Congress allocated the money to Amtrak, with the stipulation that Amtrak achieve self-sufficiency by 2002. It is now 2002, and Amtrak has yet to attain self-sufficiency, and several congressional leaders, as well as the Amtrak Reform Council, are calling for the privatization. In the following minutes, I will explain to what the failures of achieving self-sufficiency can be attributed, and why such a radical idea such as privatization is unnecessary for Amtrak.

First, the costs to run Amtrak are astronomical. It costs \$3 million a year to maintain stations, tunnels and rails at operational conditions. Since 1997, there has been a \$5.8 billion backlog in work, in yards, equipment and technology. Also, Amtrak pays \$400 million to \$600 million a year to freight rail companies to use their tracks outside of the northeast corridor.

The funds Amtrak needs are \$20 billion to repair the century-and-a-half old East River and Hudson River tunnels that enter into Penn Station. Also, several billion dollars to implement the security systems necessary after September 11th. And also, in the fiscal year of 2003, Amtrak needs \$1.2 billion to operate long-distance trains along with other routes.

Now the money Amtrak is actually given over their 31 years history is trifling compared to the money that government doles out to airports and roads in a singular year. Over 30 years, Amtrak has been given a total of \$23 billion. Last year Amtrak got \$560 million, compared to 13 billion for airports and 33 billion for roads. Airlines received massive bailouts after September 11th. Amtrak was given only a token \$100 million for security.

Amtrak right now is caught in catch-22. It needs money to fix rails and crumbling infrastructure, but Congress won't give money to something they don't think will be around in a few years. Therefore, the following happens. Even though new trains, such as the Excel Express, are running, old rails only allow it to run at top speed for 18 miles of the 452-mile run from Boston to DC. Amtrak could be making money if the 2001 High-Speed Rail Initiative had not been killed in Congress. And also, a bill allowing for tax-exempt bonds, and loan guarantees for construction was pushed through the House and Senate.

Also, there is a severe philosophical and policy planning issue in Washington, DC right now. Though several national agencies are involved, none has ever set a policy path for Amtrak. Second, Amtrak has never had a dedicated source of funding that they could build around. Also, Congress expects Amtrak to make a profit, while history clearly indicates the exact opposite. Passenger rail was never a moneymaker. Even the New York Central in its heyday, with the Twentieth Century Limited, lost money on each passenger per mile. Even the European high-speed lines, which are heralded as blueprints for privatization, are money-losers. Thus, it would be ludicrous for Amtrak, which suffers from a fundamental problem—underinvestment—to then be expected to turn a tidy profit. Even though Amtrak's funding has been severely reduced, there are many positive signs that need to be highlighted before a decision about Amtrak's fate is made.

But first, right now, the status quo: We have wing-lock, gridlock, air congestion, rising gas prices, and in some major metropolitan cities, six-hour long rush hours. Also, airplanes release poisonous toxins into the upper atmosphere at rates astronomical compared to what trains release.

Also, rail works. It's the safest and most reliable transportation system during